1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	1,01,311
16.	Manipur	985
17.	Meghalaya	157
18.	Mizoram	521
19.	Nagaland	234
20.	Orissa	23,303
21.	Punjab	10,627
22.	Rajasthan	34,448
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,38,883
25.	Tripura	2,349
26.	Uttaranchal	36,793
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,41,799
28.	West Bengal	15,583
	TOTAL	7,94,640

National Political Parties

†63. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the national level political parties recognized by Election Commission alongwith the number of representatives they have in Lok Sabha;

(b) the norms for recognizing a party on national level and the time taken in this regard after fulfilling those norms;

(c) the norms for giving recognition to a party at State level alongwith number thereof; and

(d) the norms for registering a party with the Election Commission alongwith the existing number of such political parties?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) List of National Parties along with the number of seats won by them in Lok Sabha General Election, 2004;

Sl. No.	Name of Party	Number of seats won in the Lok Sabha General Election, 2004.
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party	19
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	138
3.	Communist Party of India	10
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	43
5.	Indian National Congress	145
6.	Nationalist Congress Party	9

(b) Recognition of a political party as National Party is governed by the provisions of paragraph 6B of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968. Recognition is based on the poll performance of political parties at General Election to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies. For recognition as National Party, a political party should satisfy any of the following conditions on the basis of general election(s):—

(i) The candidates set up the party, in any four or more States, at the last general election to the House of the People, or to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned, have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in each of those States at that general election; and, in addition, it has returned at least four members to the House of the People at the aforesaid last general election from any State or States; or

(ii) At the last general election to the House of the People, the party has won at least two percent of the total number of seats in the House of the People, any fraction exceeding half being counted as one; and the party's candidates have been elected to the House from not less than three seats; or

(iii) The party is recognized as State Party in at least four States.

Orders regarding grant of recognition are passed as soon as possible after compiling the full statistical data regarding the total votes polled and seats won by various political parties at the general election(s) concerned.

(c) As on date, there are 46 political parties, which are recognized as State parties in different States. For recognition as State party, a political party should satisfy any of the following conditions on the basis of general election in the State concerned:—

(i) At the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the candidates set up by the party have secured not less than six percent of the total valid voted polled in the State; and, in addition, the party has returned at least two members to the Legislative Assembly of that State at such general election; or

(ii) At the last general election to the House of the People from that State, the candidates set up by the party have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in the State; and, in addition, the party has returned at least one member to the House of the People from that State at such general election; or

(iii) At the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the party has won at least three percent of the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, (any fraction exceeding half being counted as one), or at least three seats in the Assembly, whichever is more; or

(iv) At the last general election to the House of the People from the State, the party has returned at least one member to the House of the People for every 25 members or any fraction thereof allotted to that State.

(d) Registration as political party is governed by the provisions of section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Orders/guidelines issued by the Commission from time to time. An association seeking registration as political party has to submit an application giving all the particulars/documents required under the said section 29A, and in the Registration of Political Parties (Furnishing of Additional Particulars) Order, 1992. Further, the following documents are also required to be submitted:

(i) Processing fee of Rs. 10,000/- by way of a Demand Draft,

(ii) Certified extracts of electoral rolls in respect of 100 members of the party to show that the party has a minimum membership of 100 electors, and affidavits from them affirming that they are members of the party and that they are not members of any other political party,

(iii) An affidavit from the head of the party affirming that no member of the applicant party is a member of any other political party.

As on date, there are 740 un-regonised political parties, registered under section 29A.

Reforms in business laws

64. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a paper on reform of business laws and administration of justice prepared by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (FICCI) and the Bar Association of India, recommends revamping of the country's judicial landscape to facilitate effective and speedy justice for prompt and unfettered business decision by the corporate sector;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed for remodelling Companies Act;

(c) if so, to what extent Government have agreed to suggestions make by FICCI; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remodel laws covering corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, a Concept Paper on Company Law was prepared and launched for public debate on 4th August, 2004 followed by constitution of an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. J.J. Irani to advise the Government on revision to the Companies Act. The Committee was constituted with nominee members from various Chambers including FICCI, Professional Institutes, Advocates, Accountants and various experts. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 31.5.2005. The Government proposes to prepare a fresh draft Companies Bill for its introduction in the Parliament after examining the recommendations made by the Committee.